

are also in the Glasgow Museums collection (Registration number Z.1983.180). These comprise a set of 24 miscellaneous slides, all marked *Glasgow Microscopical Society*. (Fig. 4) They are also housed in a similar wooden slide box. They were purchased for the Museum from a James Pollok in 1983, and were said at the time to have originally belonged to Mr Pollock's grandfather. This was probably Charles Frederick Pollock M.D., F.R.S.E. (b. c. 1854), who was one of the original Vice Presidents of the Microscopical Society of Glasgow. (King, 1936).

They include such diverse items as the wings of a wasp, pollen grains, chalk and even chemical crystals from claret wine! All the slides are individually labelled with a section and number, and may represent examples of slides which were passed around from member to member.

The slides exhibit different methods of preparation (Fig. 5) and obviously came from several different sources, named preparers including F.T. Barrett; Hornell Biological Station, Jersey; Norman (J. T. Norman, c.1814 – 1893); and E. Wheeler (London). Only two slides are dated (both 1887), but all the slides appear to be of a similar date, from around the time the Society was formed (in 1886). More examples from this set were illustrated in Sutcliffe (2001).

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LILY BEETLE (*LILIOCERIS LILII*), IN GLASGOW

Richard Sutcliffe

Open Museum Nitshill, Woodhead Road, South
Nitshill Industrial Estate, Glasgow, G53 7NN

Two specimens of the scarlet (or red) lily beetle (*Lilioceris lili* (scopoli)), were observed mating on royal lilies, *Lilium regale* in a garden in Sween Avenue, Glasgow (NS5859) on 6th May 2002 by Kenneth Boyle. Voucher specimens were collected on 12th May 2002 and were deposited in Glasgow Museums (Day Book number DB.7540), and the

Hunterian Museum, Zoology (Entry No. Zoo/18/2002).

This non-native beetle, found throughout Eurasia from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa (Halstead, 1989), has become a serious problem in southern England. Both adults and larvae damage lilies (*Lilium* spp.) and fritillaries (*Fritillaria* spp.).

There were isolated records of the beetle in southern England and Wales in the nineteenth century (Stephens, 1839), but it did not establish itself. There were further occurrences in the London area, Flintshire, Carlisle and Cheshire from 1939 (Fox-Wilson, 1943; Southgate, 1959) and it continued to spread in the 1950s. It had become firmly established in Surrey, Berkshire and Hampshire by the late 1980s (Halstead, 1989). By 2001 it could be found locally in much of southern Britain, as far north as Warton, near Carnforth, Lancashire. The history of the beetle in Britain is described by Cox (2001).

The beetle has become more widespread in England in recent years. This record appears to be the most northerly record of the species so far in Britain, and the first for Scotland.

Since the appearance of an article on the lily beetle in the Glasgow Herald (11 June, 2002) two additional reports have been made in the same area of Glasgow, one in Cathcart and another in Netherlee. This could indicate that a local population may already be or might become permanently established.

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